

Intelligencer's World's Fair Trips. Details on Second Page.

MORE MERRIMENT

In the Senate at the Expense of a Suffering Public.

DAY PASSED IN DISPLAYS OF WIT

Led by Senator Palmer, Who Speaks in Favor of Repeal.

AMENDMENT TO THE WILSON BILL

Providing for the Return to the Free Coinage Act of 1837--The Southern Fire-Eaters Still Chewing on the Federal Elections Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.--When the fall of the Vice President's gavel announced the senate to have met this morning there were only a few Republicans in the chamber, not a Democrat being visible. The lack of a quorum was called to the attention of the chair, and after a delay of fifteen minutes a quorum was obtained and the regular business of the day was begun. The Vice President laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury giving a detailed statement of the exports of silver for the months of July and August.

Mr. Dubois introduced a bill enabling the states of California, Colorado, Montana and Idaho to support state schools of mines.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment to house bill No. 1, the Wilson repeal bill, declaring the act of January 18, 1837, to be in force.

The bill to repeal the Sherman law then laid before the senate, and Mr. White, of California, said he had examined carefully the *Bankers' Magazine* of August, 1873, and had found the statements made by Mr. Sherman yesterday concerning a certain article in that magazine to be correct, and that his quotation from the publication was erroneous. Mr. White also read from the *Congressional Record*, to show that the statement as he had given it was made as early as 1873.

Mr. Dolph took the floor and continued his speech in support of the repeal bill. He quoted from the message of President Cleveland of 1885, urging the discontinuance of the purchase and coinage of silver under the Bland-Allison act. He declared that the success of the Democratic party with such a candidate and such a platform was abundant evidence of the fact that the American people did not desire to continue the coinage of silver under existing conditions.

THE PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE. Mr. Teller interrupted Mr. Dolph to ask him what chance he thought there was of securing any recognition of silver under the administration of a President who holds the views expressed by Mr. Cleveland.

To this Mr. Dolph replied that he did not expect there would be any legislation concerning silver under the present administration while the conditions remain as at present. He did not know of a single utterance of Mr. Cleveland that he had changed his position in opposition to the silver purchase and coinage of silver dollars.

Mr. Teller asked Mr. Dolph if he had any reason to suppose that the president had taken any steps looking to secure the co-operation of other nations in the interest of silver.

Mr. Dolph replied that he was not acquainted with the plans of the administration, but had no reason to suppose that the President was not now as formerly friendly to the project for an international agreement. He could not doubt Mr. Cleveland's good faith when he states that he desires such an arrangement. Many believe the repeal of the Sherman act would hasten an agreement with other nations, and it was possible that Mr. Cleveland might entertain this idea.

PALMER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Palmer, (Dem., Illinois) then addressed the senate. Congress had been in session eight weeks, he said, and it had become a very interesting inquiry whether the senate would at any time dispose of the question now before it. There was great anxiety in the country that the debate should end some time, and that the senate should dispose of the important legislation before it. A careful examination of the rules of the senate failed to disclose any means by which the senate could govern itself, and on the other hand there was an intimation from the opponents of repeal that they would like to see somebody test the question of the rights which they claim. Such a contest, he did not contemplate with pleasure. A contest of physical endurance made no allowance for age or helplessness. In such a contest, when his ancient friend from Vermont, (Mr. Morrill), and himself almost as ancient, (laughter), encountered the juvenile senator from Nevada, (Mr. Stewart) (laughter), Mr. Palmer hoped they would be allowed to hire champions to sit in their seats and stare in their stead (laughter).

Mr. Palmer said he could see no end to the discussion and knew of no method by which it could be terminated. "The senate ought to act and it ought to vote," said Mr. Palmer, and he then proceeded with an argument in favor of repeal.

In the course of Mr. Palmer's speech a discussion occurred between Mr. Gray, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Allen and several others as to whether the fall in the price of wheat and cotton was due to the fall in the price of silver, Mr. Gray taking the negative view.

SCENES OF LEVITY.

After the discussion had proceeded some time, Mr. Chandler, (Rep. N. H.), asked Mr. Palmer to restate his position. "I must confess I have entirely forgotten the point," replied Mr. Palmer amid much laughter. About a

dozen senators participated in the discussion, and Mr. Dolph suggested that the best way to secure fair play was for senators to form a ring, which recalled to Mr. Palmer's mind the story of the boy and the dog. The farmer had put on a cow-hide, and the boy had set the dog on him. When the farmer shouted to have the dog called off the boy answered, "Oh, no, pap, it may be rough on you, but it will be the making of the pup." (Laughter).

Mr. Palmer said if the senate had no power to govern itself, no power to register its decision when it had reached a conclusion; if it were a mere impotent body and nothing could be done but talk and talk forever, it was an abortion. "The time will come," said Mr. Palmer, "when the country will insist that the senate shall, in the interest of law and right and in the exercise of its great power, declare in some way or another that it will govern itself; that when the judgment of the majority is matured that majority shall be permitted to register its determination. As it is it has no power to make a law except by the consent of the minority."

YES, IT CAN TALK.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Colorado) inquired whether the senate had not been able to make all necessary laws up to the present time in the presence of the senate, and that he was astonished to find that it was impotent. "It has no power to act! It cannot speak! Oh, pardon me, it can speak." (Laughter).

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho) thought that whenever there was a strong sentiment in the country in favor of any measure the senate would respond, but the senator from Illinois knew as well as he did that the senate did not dare to pass the repeal bill. "There is no sentiment in favor of it," said Mr. Dubois. "I honestly believe there are not ten senators here who are anxiously desirous of passing the unconditional repeal bill. If there was a strong sentiment here they would pass it. There is a manufactured sentiment on the outside, but it does not exist here."

DUBOIS' DEFIANCE.

"If the senator from Idaho and those whom he represents," said Mr. Voorhees, "will give us a chance to vote we will answer the question whether there are ten, or four or five times ten senators who will vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act."

"I will say to the senator from Indiana," replied Mr. Dubois, defiantly, "that you have power to resort to any and you see it, but the minute you undertake to resort to any unusual methods it will be demonstrated how futile it is to endeavor to pass the unconditional repeal bill."

"I only wish I had the power to resort to measures to compel a vote," said Mr. Voorhees.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Kyle, of Mississippi, is Rattled by a Colored Member's Questions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.--The debate on the elections bill to-day only showed one flash of interest, when Murray, of South Carolina, negro representative, interrogated Kyle, of Miss. Boutelle, of Maine, supported the colored man, and between them they forced the Mississippi man to appeal to the speaker to prevent further interruptions.

The real feature of the session occurred just before adjournment, when the attendance had dwindled down to a handful of members. Mr. Murray asked unanimous consent to consider the New York and New Jersey bridge bill. Mr. DeWitt Warner, although he restrained himself from objecting, made a vicious speech against the bill. It is the bill which Senator Hill tried to pass in the senate after midnight on the night of the last session of Congress. When the vote was taken, Mr. Warner made the point of no quorum, and the attempt to railroad the bill through a deserted house was frustrated.

STATES RIGHTS HERESY.

Mr. Northway, who represents the old Garfield district in Ohio, opened the debate in opposition to the repeal of the elections bill. Mr. Northway declared that he always had sympathy for the under dog in the fight. In this contest the government was the under dog, and it gave him pleasure to be able to defend his government and his party. He proceeded to inveigh against the pernicious doctrine of "states rights," which he said stood like a spectre behind the bill. He maintained that whenever Congress and the states had equal power to act it was the duty of Congress to speak, and its voice should be paramount.

Referring to Mr. Patterson's frank avowal a few days ago concerning the struggle for supremacy between the white and black races in the south, he said Mr. Patterson had admonished the Republican party because it had not recognized this race condition. It reminded him (Northway) of the murderer who had appealed for leniency on the ground that he had not anticipated the terrible punishment. "Why did you not consider the consequences before you brought on that awful war," asked Mr. Northway, addressing the Democrats. "Shame on you, the Republican party could not shirk its duty. It was bound to protect the slave whom it had freed by four bloody years of civil strife."

Mr. Kyle, of Mississippi, followed in advocacy of the bill. He briefly reviewed the election laws of Ohio and Nebraska and other northern states whence came Republican representatives who had signed the report. These strictures aroused Mr. Ray, of New York, Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and Mr. Strong, of Ohio, in defense of their states.

KYLE IS RATTLED.

Mr. Murray wanted to know whether Mr. Kyle did not believe in a republican form of government. "Manhood" should be the test of suffrage as the ballot was the only weapon a poor man had.

Mr. Boutelle shouldered his way into the arena, saying, "I trust the gentleman will answer." The colored man stated his query again.

"I answer No, replied Mr. Kyle, "without knowing exactly what you mean by manhood."

"I mean a man twenty-one years old," said Mr. Murray. (Laughter). "My answer then," retorted Mr. Kyle, striking his desk with his fist, "is

contained in the constitution of Mississippi, which I have sworn to support."

"How about the constitution of the United States," shouted Mr. Boutelle. "You also took an oath to support that."

"I'll support that, too. What has that got to do with it?"

RUN TO HIS HOLE.

"Everything, to his members of Congress are to be elected," replied Mr. Boutelle.

At this Mr. Kyle appealed to the speaker to prevent further interruptions, and Mr. Boutelle reluctantly retired from the combat. Mr. Bowers, of California, followed in opposition. Mr. De Forrest, of Connecticut, advocated the passage of the bill.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Murray, of New York, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the New York and New Jersey bridge bill.

The bill was about to go through without objection with twenty-eight present, when DeWitt Warner made the point of no quorum, after denouncing the bill as a blackmailing scheme. The house consequently adjourned at 4:45.

ABOUT APPOINTMENTS.

The President Divides the Work Among the Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.--President Cleveland has adopted the policy of accepting the recommendations of cabinet officers for appointments coming under their departments, instead of undertaking to pass personally on the merits of applicants in each individual case. He pursued the latter course during his last administration and undertook to continue it in this, but the pressure upon him for office has been so great that he has been compelled in the interest of his health to abandon the task, and to divide the work of filling the offices among the eight members of his cabinet.

Senators and representatives and politicians instead of personally appealing to the President direct their energies toward securing favorable endorsements by the heads of departments. And the recommendations of the cabinet officers are followed by the President unless he has from other sources information that leads him to believe the appointments should not be made. This plan, it is said, works to the entire satisfaction of the congressmen and others, while the members of the cabinet do not object to the additional work imposed upon them. There is no curtailment of the visiting privileges of members of Congress, and they can readily secure an audience with the President on public business not pertaining to office.

POVERTY IN KANSAS.

Representative Davis is Rather Confused by Members of the Banking Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.--The hearings before the banking and currency committee began this morning. Representative Davis, of Kansas, opened the arguments in support of his bill for the issue of fifty million fractional currency, and to prevent the withdrawal of national bank notes from circulation. He said very little about these bills, but made a general financial speech. He wanted no new experiments in finance. He was asked by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, if he thought Secretary Carlisle should have paid out silver instead of gold when demanded. "No man has a right to demand any specified kind of money from the United States. He is entitled to lawful money only," replied Mr. Davis.

Coming back to his bill to prevent the contraction of the currency, he quoted the late Senator Plumb as asserting that the contraction of national bank currency had cost this country three billions of dollars, or more than the war debt. Many members of the committee asked various questions. Several times Mr. Davis said we could not pay our debts.

"Who do you mean by 'we'?" asked Chairman Springer.

"The people of the United States."

"That is not true of Missouri," said Mr. Hall, and Mr. Cobb of the same state nodded assent.

"Nor of Connecticut," said Mr. Sperry.

"Nor Indiana," said Mr. Johnson.

"I would like to take Illinois out of the category," said Chairman Springer. Mr. Davis then stated that it was so in Kansas, where the people were largely in debt. Asked as to the report that the people of Kansas were paying off its mortgage indebtedness, he said that the taking up of their mortgage meant the eviction of the people.

Sale of World's Fair Goods.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.--The ways and means committee this morning authorized Mr. Bynum to report favorably house joint resolution introduced by Mr. Durborow, to amend the World's Fair act to permit the sale and delivery of goods heretofore imported and now in the exposition buildings. The committee authorized an amendment so as to provide that all goods on exhibition if sold or removed for consumption shall pay 50 per cent of the duties of the existing law. The resolution provided for a fifty per cent reduction, but it was thought the amendment was necessary in order to reach goods on which specific duties are levied.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.--The President sent the following nominations to the senate to-day: Postmasters--John M. Alderson, Alderson, W. Va.

To be special examiners of drugs, medicines and chemicals--C. A. Kern, of California, in the district of San Francisco; Andrew H. Ward, of Massachusetts, in the district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.

Buenos Ayres Tranquil.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 3.--Communication both by telegraph and railway has been restored. The Republic is tranquil. The *Nacion*, the journal which was suppressed recently, resumed publication to-day.

Yellow Fever in the South.

BRUNSWICK, GA., Oct. 3.--Fourteen new cases of yellow fever were reported to-day and three deaths.

SAVANNAH, GA., Oct. 3.--A telegram from Surgeon Murray at Jessup reports six new cases of yellow fever there.

STORM SWEEPED SOUTH.

A Colony of Fishermen Annihilated and Over 100 Killed.

OVER FIFTY DROWNED AT MOBILE.

Immense Damage Done in and Around the City of New Orleans.

THE SHIPPING SUFFERED SEVERELY

While Orange Groves and Plantations Sustained Their Full Share of the Disaster--Four Persons Known to Have Been Killed--The Wind Blew at the Rate of Eighty Miles an Hour--No Trains Since Sunday--The Situation at Mobile and Other Points.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.--A special to the Chicago Times from New Orleans says:

The reports that comes in from the Gulf coast of Plaquemine and Jefferson parishes of the damages of the storm are of the most alarming character. The worst news is from Bayou Cook, midway between Barataria Bay and the mouth of the Mississippi. Here a colony of oyster fishermen, numbering 150, is reported to be completely annihilated with nearly the entire population killed.

At Grand Isle much damage is reported. The new hotel was blown down and the island flooded. The following is a summary of the number of lives lost so far as known up to midnight:

Below Barataria Bay, 150; at Pointe A-Hache, 4; Empire Mill, 3; Higgs, 2; Daisy Postoffice, 5; Point Pleasant, 2; St. Phillips, 1; Gaspar Smiths, 1; Nichols Postoffice 3; Fosterling 4; Grand Bayou and Bayou Shute 25; St. James 1; Pig-nota 1; Grand Prairie 4. Total 206.

MOBILE'S MISERY.

Loss of Life in the Lowlands Said to be Great--Shipping Disaster.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 3.--The details of the storm which broke with such fury over the Gulf coast Monday morning, and raged with increasing fury for five or six hours, are just beginning to come in and as was feared the indications are that the loss of life in the lowlands has been very great. There is no doubt that it will be a week, or longer, before the details of the storm's destruction will be fully known.

To-day is clear and bright, as if endeavoring by its warm radiance to dispel the gloom cast over the city yesterday by the wind and waves.

CASUALTIES TO SHIPPING.

Among the casualties to shipping the following are all that are known up to the present time:

Eastern Shore steamer Crescent City beached on the western shore of the bay, two miles below the city. River steamers Lee and Lotus driven on the marshes, high and dry, two miles above the city, and will probably both be total losses. Tug Col. Woodruff driven in the marshes and may be floated.

In addition to these vessels quite a number of barges were blown in the marshes that line both banks of the river north of the city. At various points along the shore twelve churches were wrecked, five of them being located at Grand Bay. In Scranton and East Pascouada, four miles distant on the sound houses were blown down, stores flooded and stocks damaged. The losses at the two points are said to reach \$100,000.

DESOLATION AND DEATH.

A row boat trip of the marshes made to-day by an experienced newspaper reporter reveals a state of desolation and death that will almost equal that of a month ago at Savannah and the Sea Islands. At every point touched houses were completely gone, while the upper eastern shore was swept as if by a western cyclone.

From Blakely as far southeast as reports could be had, the natives report only death and destruction. Four miles inland the trees are laid low and much loss of life is reported all along the shore. The rumors over there would place the loss of life at fifty, but possibly not more than twenty-five have perished.

This side of Blakely, in the marshes, whole families have been swept away, and the actual loss of life will never be known. The reporter rescued several children and tied up two unknown bodies, one a girl aged 17, the other a man aged about 35, both apparently Germans.

Five other children, the eldest not over eight years of age, were found tied together in the marsh opposite Spanish river mouth. They said their father and mother had gone in a boat after the house.

A little further up the river two more children were rescued.

AROUND NEW ORLEANS

Immense Damage Done to Shipping and Plantations.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 3.--The storm has passed, and though the wires are still down, news is trickling into the city from the surrounding country, but it is not yet possible to give a fairly accurate estimate of the damage wrought by the fury of the elements on Sunday, Sunday night and Monday morning. The damage done in the city and in the harbor will run considerably over \$100,000. In the city the storm was not as severe as that of 1888. Here this year the principal sufferers were the shipping interests. The losses include the ferry boat Jerome Hanley, the steam launch Shannon, Grace Pitt and a steamboat and half a dozen loaded coal barges belonging to Pittsburgh firms, all of which went down.

Pointe A La Hache, Bohemia and Prescott, small towns in Plaquemine

parish, felt the brunt of the storm. Several houses were blown down, and there was much terror felt by the residents until the storm had spent its fury. The loss there will be heavy.

THREE KILLED.

Mrs. La France and her babe were both killed in trying to escape from their home, which was shivered by the storm. At the Empire mill, near Pointe A La Hache, a young mulatto woman was killed by falling timber. Many persons were bruised, but the death list is confined, as far as known, to the three mentioned. Most of the plantation houses, barns, sheds and fences suffered, and many thousands of dollars will have to be spent in repairs for them.

The orange crop of Plaquemine runs from two to four hundred thousand boxes. A conservative estimate put the crop this year at three hundred thousand. That was before the storm. It is feared that these figures will be cut down fifty per cent, making a money loss of a quarter of a million.

From Poydras Plantation, south, most of the cane was blown down. No plantation escaped. What the loss will be depends on future conditions.

NO TRAINS SINCE SUNDAY.

No trains have arrived since Sunday. It will be two or three days before trains can come, and a month before the track and roadbed can be made as sound as before the storm. Many prominent residents of the city including business men, were caught in the storm at fishing camps at English Look-out, and had a night of terror. All the huts weathered the storm but one. There was no life lost and the citizens who had been caught at that point who could not get home owing to the wash-out on the Louisville & Nashville road, were brought to town this morning on Captain Pointevant's tug, which crossed the lake. On the way over the tug encountered a schooner bottom up and two others damaged and wrecked. It was impossible to learn if there had been any loss of life, but it is feared that there was.

News reached here this evening from Port Eads that the wind blew eighty miles an hour there on Sunday night--that is at the mouth of the river. John Case, the night watchman of the Jetty Company, was drowned while attempting to cross the pier. It is thought his boat was shattered by the Morgan steamer El Cid, which was going to sea. At Shell Beach the club house was wrecked and fishing camps damaged.

PENSACOLA CATCHES IT.

The Wind Blew a Perfect Gale--Trees Uprooted and Houses Unroofed.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Oct. 3.--The most destructive storm that has visited Pensacola in twenty years began at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and raged with increased fury until a late hour last evening. The nearest approach to the gale was the storm of 1881. The storm had been brewing since Saturday. Hard rains fell Saturday afternoon and Sunday, but a storm of such great intensity was not expected by any one.

At 4 a. m. yesterday the wind freshened and the rain increased in force. By 5 a. m. a terrible southeast gale was blowing which continued at the rate of fifty miles an hour until noon, when the wind shifted to the south and increased to sixty miles. Between 2 and 3 p. m. it began to shift to the southwest and at 2:45 p. m. the storm had reached its climax, the wind at this time having reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour. No loss of life has been reported but upon every street uprooted trees, broken fences and roofless buildings testify to the storm's force. The greater damage was on the bay. The Portuguese bark Josephine and the Norwegian bark Wilhelmina were blown on the beach, one of the vessels is in a dangerous position, but it is thought that both can be floated.

Trains were detained, owing to wash-outs. Telegraphic communication was cut off before 10 a. m. and no news of the storm could be sent out last night.

TO-MORROW'S YACHT RACE.

It May Probably Be Sailed in a Gale, Which is Due in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.--Fully 10,000 people visited the yacht Valkyrie to-day. The earl of Dunraven has marveled at the general interest taken in the races on this side of the water. There is a storm coming, and it is likely that both boats will bury their noses in the billows of a savage blow. The great golf cyclone, which killed a score of people down south, is raging up through and due here to-night.

This storm is likely to be reinforced by another from the west which will probably increase the force of the wind to a gale.

It is well known that Mr. Watson gave the Valkyrie plenty of boom in view of rough weather, and it can be safely asserted that the Englishmen will insist upon racing even if borers cracks his cheeks.

The Valkyrie will be taken off the dock to-day and by noon the Vigilant is expected from New Rochelle. Then both yachts will be measured for time allowance and all will be in readiness for the race Thursday.

Two World's Bicycle Records.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 3.--William W. Windle, of Woodbury, rode a mile with a flying start in one minute fifty-eight and one-fifth seconds, at Hampden, this afternoon in the presence of officials of the Springfield bicycle club. This is a world's record. Windle also rode a flying half mile in 56 3-5. This is a world's record.

Mascot Beats His Record.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 3.--Mascot to-day proved that he is still the champion of pacers. All signs of his recent indisposition have disappeared and the gelding broke the Pimlico track record made by himself last year, finishing in the third heat of the pace race in 2:09. Last year's track record was 2:09 1-2.

Ives Gaining.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.--Ives won the afternoon game in the billiard match by a score of 997 to 801. Total score up to the end of the afternoon game: Roberts 1,892, Ives 1,539. At the end of this evening's play the score stood: Roberts 2,804, Ives 2,424.

THE STUMBLING BLOCKS

That Are in the Way of Compromise on the Silver Bill.

DIFFERENCES AMONG DEMOCRATS

In the Senate on the Bond Questions Precludes any Settlement, as They Think the Adoption of Such a Policy Would Have a Bad Effect on the Party--If a Compromise Comes at All It Will Originate With Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.--The difficulties in the way of securing a compromise on the repeal bill become more and more apparent every day, because of the differences which exist on the Democratic side of the senate chamber. These have made themselves from the beginning most manifest on the question of issuing bonds.

Some of the especial champions of the administration insist that if silver is to be coined to the extent of \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000, as is proposed, in order to preserve the parity of gold and silver it will be absolutely necessary to procure a greater supply of gold.

This position is combated by a majority of the silver Democrats, and many of them announce their unalterable opposition. The discussion has also developed the fact that there are some Democratic senators who favor repeal who will not vote for a bond issue because of the bad effect which they think the adoption of such a policy would have upon the party. Unless the bond question could be in some way eliminated from the measure, it therefore seems impossible for the Democratic party to agree upon a bill as a party measure. A Republican senator expressed the opinion to-day that when compromise came, if it should come, it would originate on his side of the chamber.

THE GREAT WHITE CITY.

Visit of Carlisle Indian School Children. To-morrow Mexico Day.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Oct. 3.--Paid admissions to the Fair yesterday 127,921.

The pupils of the Carlisle, Pa., Indian school, came to the Fair to-day. Five hundred of them arrived in Chicago yesterday, and took up quarters south of the fair. The school is a military institution, and there are several well drilled companies and a band of thirty-two pieces.

A concert was given by the band and a choir of several hundred voices in festival hall. The hall was filled with visitors curious to hear the Indians sing. Both the band and choir are well trained, and the concert was thoroughly enjoyed. They will remain here about two weeks.

To-morrow is Mexico day, and Morino J. Garillas, secretary of the Mexican commission, has arranged suitable exercises for the occasion. A failure to secure rates on the railroads kept away large numbers who had expected to come.

Colonel Green, in charge of the Mexican exhibit at the anthropological building building, has worked hard for the success of the day and has been attracting attention to the wonderful resources of the country. Commissioner Garillas has planned to give away 5,000 cups of coffee to-morrow. The Mexican band, which made such a success during the New Orleans exposition, will give a concert in festival hall.

There is no likelihood at the present time of a race between the celebrated New York Central engine 999 and the Queen Empress, the London Northwest-ern engine, both of which are on exhibition at the fair. The story to the effect that the two big iron horses would contest to settle a \$5,000 wager made between an English railroad magnate and an easterner is not confirmed.

It is highly probable, however, that several of the engines now on exhibition will be tested as to power and speed before the exposition closes.

New York Excursion to the Fair.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.--The first coach excursion train from New York to the World's Fair over the Pennsylvania lines, at the reduced rate of \$18, passed through Pittsburgh in four sections to-day, carrying into Chicago 1,962 passengers.

DEMPSY AND BURGE MATCHED

But Terms Not Agreed On--The Place of the Corbett-Mitchell Fight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.--Jack Dempsey and Dick Burge, the pugilists, together with their managers, were on hand to-day and arranged a match but came to no terms. Judge Newton failed to appear and another meeting tomorrow has been arranged. It is intimated that the Coney Island club will not make a bid for the fight until the Corbett-Mitchell affair is settled.

Richard K. Fox, as the representative of the Olympic club, of New Orleans, has received from W. A. Brady, Corbett's manager, in reply to an offer of a \$25,000 purse, a reply stating that Corbett believes that his go with Mitchell will be permitted to take place at Coney Island, but, in the event of it being forbidden, the champion will give the Olympic first chance for the match. Mitchell has not yet replied to a similar proposition by Fox.

Canal Tunnel Gives Way.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 3.--A tunnel under the Miami and Erie canal near Spring Grove cemetery, made to give place for Mitchell avenue, fell in this morning, and the water from the canal is pouring into the highway. The tunnel was built at a cost of forty thousand dollars. Canal navigation is indefinitely suspended.

Weather Forecast for To-day.